



TO CORRECT MIS-REPRESENTATION WE ADOPT SELF-REPRESENTATION.

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Poetry.

FOR THE WESTERN STANDARD.
Don't attempt too much at once.
BY JON HYDE, JUN.

The heart often burns with ardent intent
To tell in the study or field,
And buoyant with hope will frequent revolve
What harvests our labor will yield;
What harvests immense but trifles appear,
Our fervor each doubt will dispel;
But never attempt too much at the time
And that little be sure and do well.

In the long race of life we all have to run
'Tis not ever the fleetest who win,
'Tis he who moves slowly but constantly on
Who is sure to be first to come in;
They fall at the first, and are first to despair
In whom most ambition doth dwell—
They strive to attempt too much at the time
And that much they cannot do well.

The highest renown that mortals can gain,
For genius, or greatness, or worth,
By little alone must ever be wrung
From the noble and just upon earth.
Full many have shone with promise in youth
Who to commonplace manhood have fell,
They fancied that all must yield all at once
And forgot to do little and well.

There's glory and honor and power for all,
Abundant exhaustless reserve,
And all may obtain who dauntless remain
And dare to demand and receive.
All obstacles flee from firmness away,
Like the foam on the ocean's broad swell—
Perseverance—the key to open the world—
But whatever you do—do it well.
Carson, July '56.

LETTERS

IN REPLY
BY ORSON SPENCER, A. B.

LETTER 1.

GENERAL INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

[CONTINUED.]
AGAIN, can the people of this country obtain a correct knowledge of the prophet through the religious prints? I apprehend they never will. Those who control the religious prints, conceive they know in the premises, that God has not raised up such a prophet, therefore they will not tarnish the columns of their periodicals by publishing anything favorable to him. While they feel bound to withhold whatever might commend the prophet to the favorable regards of impartial men, they feel solemnly constrained to advertise the public of all rising heresies. Thus while our supposed heresies are published from very questionable data, our real virtues are buried in oblivion. We do not murmur; if Jesus, the master, could not be known in his true character, but said with mingled pity and forgiveness, they know not what they do, we cannot expect better treatment from those who know but little of us, while they say much to our disadvantage.

Paul did the Ancient Saints much harm, and wasted them greatly, being ignorant of their true character, and unbelieving as to their doctrines. It is certain that Latter-Day Saints have received much harm from those who are ignorant of their character, and unbelieving as to their doctrines. Religious editors, generally, know very little of us, except what they have learned from our enemies. Jesus Christ was entirely stripped of his reputation by his enemies, and was put to death by learned, yet ignorant, zealots, who were too self-wise to be taught by one whom they knew to be an impostor in the start; but those men were mistaken in the character of our Lord; and so are our enemies mistaken in the character and views of the modern prophet.

My own personal observation teaches that it is a very difficult matter to instill into the minds of sectarian churches, a true knowledge of the faith and practice of Latter-Day Saints. Tho' one should go among them that was once highly esteemed by them, they are alarmed at his approach, and his virtues are conceived to render him more deserving of a repulse. His influence, say they may be formidable; we must not bid him God speed, consequently he is not asked to pray in the family or public meeting. If he can, by great effort, get an opportunity to preach, it is not thought advisable for any body to go and hear him, lest they should be led away by his errors.

Thus you see, brother, how difficult in former and latter days to bring the true faith to the knowledge of men, through prejudice. They have prejudiced a matter of which they are almost wholly ignorant. This same notion of treating new matters has veiled the sun in darkness, and hung the Prince of Life in agonies. How long shall this treatment of the Saints be persisted in? How long shall prophets be persecuted and slain, without being fully known, and the servants of God be excluded from an impartial hearing, when they seek to publish good tidings—even salvation to the inhabitants of the earth?

Now let me ask my former friends in the eastern churches, with whom I once held sweet intercourse, how it is possible for the Latter-Day Saints to introduce their views among the sectarian churches and the world, with any more favorable reception than the Ancient Saints had in introducing theirs? Prejudice and persecution faced them down always, and so it is in these days. It is certainly a mistaken idea to suppose that people are much better now than they were anciently, when the true gospel was understood, and its promoters sincerely accounted disturbers, and heretics worthy of exemplary punishment. But, say the wise and great men among the sectarian churches, "we do understand the true gospel, and have already embraced it, and it is only error and heresy we oppose; and the weight of our contempt and ridicule is hurled at impostors and knaves, who palm off gross deceptions upon the public, and lead captive ignorant zealots by pretended revelations and spurious miracles." But do they not know that substantially the same charge was brought against Jesus Christ and the primitive disciples? Let it be proved that we are what our enemies call us; let us file our respective pleas and come to a speedy and impartial trial. To this our opposers will not consent; they intend to employ all the advantage of education and prejudice to exclude us from a hearing—so did the opposers of the Ancient Saints: but I solemnly ask whether it has ever been necessary, in any moral enterprise, for those who have the truth on their side, especially gospel truth, to defend that truth by foreclosing discussion, and shunning public investigation, and then carry on their depredations by the use of such small arms as ridicule and preconceived objections, that need only be brought to light to be dissipated like fog in the meridian sun?

Do temperance lecturers, bible and education agents, and other moral reformers find it necessary to carry on their enterprises by such means? Do they seek to avoid an open and frank discussion with the intemperate portions of the community? Do they avoid a manly investigation because the intemperate portions of the community combine, in their life and conduct, beastly sottishness, unprovoked abuse to wives and children, a prodigal waste of competence and ample fortunes, and the overthrow of intellect, and the dissolution of moral ties? No, by no means! They seek the broad daylight of public discussion, because they know the truth and power of that side of the cause which they have espoused. They know that intemperance cannot survive the impartial observation of good men. All we ask is that the word of God may have free course. We wish that it may come distinctly to the knowledge of men, that they may sit in impartial judgment upon it.

By the word of God, we mean not only what was revealed for the ancients especially, but also what is now revealed for this generation. Oh! says the objector, he wants the word of Joseph Smith to have a free circulation, and this we oppose, because it is blasphemous and preposterous. Yes, we want the word of God by Joseph Smith, to be known and read of all

men, because it is written not with ink, but by the spirit of the living God. What were Peter, Elijah, or Moses, but earthen vessels, by whom God communicated his own knowledge, power, and glory? Does not the word by Joseph commend itself to every man's conscience where it is heard with due candor? I have never seen that person who had read the Book of Mormon, and the Book of Doctrine and Covenants entirely through, with an earnest desire to know whether it was of God or not, who could raise any worthy objection against them. A few isolated portions of these books are often selected out and made to speak some other besides their true meaning, and thereby a dislike for these books is created; consequently, some refuse to read them at all, while some others read only to confirm their prepossessions and prejudices; and superficial inquirers hear with credulity that such a minister, editor, or professor of some College, has published an exposure or refutation of "Mormonism," that will inflict a fatal wound upon this glaring and blasphemous heresy.

Now it is well known that the novelties of this age are so many and so various, that no man has time to examine into them all; and many consider that a hint from a pious editor, or distinguished reviewer against "Mormonism," is sufficient apology for them not to examine it. Now under these considerations, it is easy to divine that the doctrines of the Latter-Day Saints must travel through obstacles and difficulties of the greatest magnitude; and I am ready, dear brother, to mourn over the prospect, because many bad men, and some good men, will fight against the faith, not knowing what they do. My bosom heaves with the deeper concern, because I know this to be the true gospel, and that it will prevail, even though the foe should be as great and powerful as the Lord's enemies were in the days of Noah. Pardon my assurance when I say that those beautiful systems, called benevolent operations, must come to naught; not because they are not honestly designed for some good effect, but because they are a mixture of human device with the wisdom of God, or the gospel perverted. I know, too, that these beautiful systems, together with the various orders of sectarianism, cannot well be vanquished without a desperate struggle ensue. Sectarianism is old and venerable, and having undergone many costly repairs, without much substantial improvement, it never can be demolished without violent resistance. There is an air of sacredness around it that will stimulate its votaries insensibly; and when they are assailed by the strong hand of Bible truth, rather than see their fortress taken by the illiterate followers of the despised prophet, will summon to their aid the worst passions, and push matters to the greatest extremities. These remarks are amply supported by the history of the past, both in respect to Former and Latter-Day Saints.

To be Continued.

MUMMY OF NEBUCHADNEZZAR.—It is stated that Col. Rawlinson, who is prosecuting the discoveries commenced by Layard and Botta, and exhuming from the mounds of the long lost rival cities, Ninevah and Babylon, the instructive remains of this once gigantic power, has lately discovered, in a state of perfect preservation, what is believed to be the mummy of Nebuchadnezzar. The face of the rebellious monarch of Babylon, covered by one of those gold masks usually found in Assyrian tombs, is described as very handsome—the forehead high and commanding, the features marked and regular. This interesting relic of remote antiquity is for the present preserved in the museum of the East India Company. Of all the mighty empires which have left a lasting impression on the memory, none has so completely perished as that of Assyria. More than two thousand years have gone by since the two "great cities," renowned for their strength, their luxury, and their magnificence, have crumbled into dust, leaving no visible trace of their existence, their very sites forgotten.

Solar Curiosities.
This great orb which is the centre of our beautiful planetary system, and which illuminates the earth by day, is, according to scientific measurement, situated about ninety-five and a quarter millions of miles from the earth. Its diameter is eight hundred and eighty-seven thousand miles or nearly one hundred and twelve times the diameter of the earth; and its actual cubic bulk of fourteen hundred thousand times that of the earth. It is twenty-eight million times as large as the planet Mercury, one thousand times as large as the great planet Jupiter, and nearly six hundred times greater than all the planets taken together. The whole diameter of the lunar orbit is but a little more than half the diameter of the solar orb. In fact, the sun is as large as the whole universe was once thought to be.

The matter of which the sun is composed, although greater in bulk, is much less than that of the earth in density. Its mean weight is only one fourth as great as that of the earth's constituent material, or but a little more than one third heavier than water.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American*, in a letter to that excellent paper, respecting astronomical subjects, remarks that the surface of the sun, in the field of a telescope of adequate power, appears like an extensive luminous ocean. Its brilliancy, however, is not unimpaired. Large dark or black spots are frequently observed in the luminous area, as well as innumerable small ones or kind of motlings scattered over his whole disk, and also much brighter than the general field. The dark spots are sometimes called maculae, and the small bright ones faculae or luculi. The disk of the sun rarely appears without more or less of these spots, and sometimes many of them are perceived at the same time. Those spots which appear perfectly black have a surrounding shadow, or penumbra, less dark than the central nucleus; and this penumbral border is sometimes of considerable breadth. The spots are not permanent objects on the disk; for when watched from day to day, they are found to be almost constantly changing their dimensions; sometimes expanding out so as to occupy much larger areas, and again contracting, and finally disappearing altogether. When they thus disappear, the central nucleus always shrinks up to a mere point or line, and then vanishes previous to the contracting penumbral border which closes up, after a like manner, in its turn. Occasionally two or more spots break into one another and becomes a single one; and one has been observed to become divided into several. From these changes it is inferred that the luminous coating of the sun, whatever may be its nature, has a great mobility among its particles.

The spots upon the sun vary in number and size. The smallest space that can be seen on the solar surface as a visible area, with the most powerful telescopes, has a linear diameter of four hundred and sixty square miles. Spots have been seen having linear diameters of sixteen thousand, twenty-two thousand, forty-five thousand and seventy-seven thousand miles. Could the planet Saturn be placed on the surface of the sun he would cover an area no larger than that of such a solar spot as this last; although the volume of his planet is eight hundred times that of the earth. Groups of spots in common penumbra frequently occupy much larger areas. A group has been observed having a linear diameter of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand miles. Sir John Herschel saw a cluster of spots, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the latter part of March, 1837, which he calculated to comprise an area of 3,680,000,000 square miles.

An Englishman, paying an Irish shoe-black with rudeness, a dirty urchin, but a wit, said: "My honey, all the polish you have is on your boots, and I gave it to you."

Two children of Mr. Donogh, Evansville, Indiana, died from drinking coffee with which tobacco had become accidentally mixed.

How Wolves Capture Wild Horses.—Wherever several of the larger wolves associate together for mischief, there is always a numerous train of smaller ones to follow in the rear, and act as auxiliaries in the work of destruction. Two large wolves are sufficient to destroy the most powerful horse, and seldom more than two ever begin the assault, although there may be a score in the gang. It is no less curious than amusing to witness the ingenious mode of attack. If there is no snow, or but a small quantity on the ground, two wolves approach in the most playful manner, lying, rolling and frisking about, until the too credulous and unsuspecting victim is completely off his guard by curiosity and familiarity. During this time the gang, squatting on their hind quarters, look on at a distance. After some time spent in this way, the two assailants separate, when one approaches the horse's head the other his tail, with a shyness and cunning peculiar to themselves. At this stage of the attack their frolicsome approaches becomes very interesting—it is in right good earnest; the former is a mere decoy, the latter is the real assailant, and keeps his eyes steadily fixed on the ham-strings or flank of the horse. The critical moment is then watched, and the attack is simultaneous; both wolves spring at their victim at the same instant—one to his throat, the other to his flank—and if successful, which they generally are, the hind one never lets go his hold till the horse is completely disabled. Instead of springing forward or kicking to disengage himself, the horse turns round and round without attempting a defence. The sinews are cut, and in half the time I have been describing it, the horse is on his side; his struggles are fruitless—the victory is won. At this signal the lookers-on close in at a gallop; but the small fry of followers keep at a respectable distance until their superiors are gorged and then they take their turn unmolested.

ANTS AND THEIR COWS.—The cunning ants keep cows in their stables. Almost every ant-hill, belonging to one variety, has a beetle in it, who lives, rears a family, and dies among them, a welcome and honored companion. When the ants meet him, they stroke and caress him with their antennae; in return he offers them a sweet liquid that oozes out under his wings, and of which the little toppers are passionately fond. So great is their attachment to the odd confectioner that they seize him, in times of danger, and carry him off to a place of safety; the conquerors of an invaded nation spare the sweet beetle, and what is more surprising, his maggot and his chrysalis, though themselves utterly useless, are as safe among their wise hosts as if they possessed the lucious honey. Other ants, again, keep countless aspidites, that sit on the tender green leaves of juicy plants, as on green meadows, and suck away so lustily that their delicate little bodies swell like the udders of cows on rich spring pasture. At that season the ants have to feed their young with more delicate food than their own; they stroke and caress their tiny milch cows, gather the nutritious liquid that pours forth under their sagacious treatment, and carry it, drop by drop, to their nurseries.

PETRIFIED SHIP.—The Beardstown *Illionian* says: "While visiting a friend in Sangamon Bottom, in this county, a short time since, we were called to examine a specimen of stone which he had lately taken from a neighboring quarry. The curiosity consisted of two sandstone rocks, which were found joining each other in conical form, which, when separated, the face of one presented the appearance of having been a part of the side of vessel, near the gunwale. There seems to have been an over-lapping of the timber, in the form of a moulding, around the vessel. The work of art is as plain to be seen on the stone as on the floating vessel. The holes formed by the sails are very distinct, as well as the fossilized texture of the wood. There are also pieces of iron with the specimen, which seems to have been used, instead of caulking, between the strops of plank."

HIGH FLIGHT.—Mr. Winchester communicates to the *Free Press* (Ohio) a statement of what he saw and felt during his recent balloon ascension. He traveled some 175 miles and landed in the top of a tree, ninety-five feet from the ground. Of his highest flight he says: "During my ascent I felt some inconvenience from the cold and put on my overcoat. It was now twenty-six minutes past four o'clock, mercury indicates eight deg. above zero, at the rate of 1000 feet per minute. I was now 20,415 feet from the earth; the balloon was fully distended, and the hydrogen nearly escaping at the lower orifice; I felt a crackling sensation in my ears; my eyes pained me and I felt a general fullness or enlargement of the system; respiration was not natural, but not very difficult. I felt a dizziness come over me, and when I looked at my watch again, twenty-eight minutes had elapsed; I was weak and nearly helpless; my balloon was fast discharging hydrogen; with difficulty I threw over some bits of paper; I looked for my thermometer—everything seemed to be displaced; at last I found it; my fingers were numb with cold, and could scarcely hold the thermometer; the indication was five deg. below zero. I opened the escape valve to reach a warmer climate, but held it open too long; found I was descending too fast; took up some ballast to throw overboard, and found the bags of sand frozen hard; I broke them across my knee, and threw pieces overboard one at a time; I now felt less of the fullness of my system, but my eyes were still sore. I could now see Akron, Ravenna, Hudson, Cleveland, Willoughby, Chardon, Painesville, and much of the country around, as the clouds had now cleared away. The water of the lake had a dark blue appearance, and the water in the river, ponds and canal had a bright silvery hue. The crackling in my ears had ceased, and I felt no inconvenience from cold. The mercury stood at 50 deg. above zero."

MINERALS WE EAT.—We know that many men have a great deal of brass in their composition, but perhaps all are not aware of the variety of minerals that enter into and form a part of the human system. A writer in *Dickens's Household Words*, thus tells the story: "These minerals, which are interwoven with the living structure of the plant, are taken up into the fabric of the animal. And to us they are as important as to the meanest vegetable that grows. I, who write this, boast myself living flesh and blood. But line strengthens my bones; iron flows in my blood; flint bristles in my hair; sulphur and phosphorus quiver in my flesh. In the human frame the rock moves, the metal flows, and the materials of the earth, snatched by the divine power of vitality from the realms of inertia, live and move and form part of a soul tenanted frame. In the very secret chamber of the brain there lies a gland, gritty with earthly mineral matter, which Descartes did not scruple, with a crude scientific impiety, to assign as the residence of the soul. You could no more have lived and grown and flourished without iron, and silica, and potash, and sodium, and magnesium, than wheat could flourish without phosphorus, grass without silica, cress without iodine, or clover without lime. We are all of us, indeed, of the earth, earthy."

CONSUMPTION.—Marshall Hall, an eminent English physician, says: "If I were seriously ill of consumption I would live out of doors day and night, except it was raining or mid winter, then I would sleep in an unplastered log house. Consumptives want—air, not physio—pure air, not medicated air—plenty of meat and bread. Physic has no nutriment; gasping for air cannot cure you; monkey capers in a gymnasium cannot cure you; and stimulation cannot cure you."

ALL TO THE HAZARD.—We have examined our exchanges with some care, and if they are all to be relied on for truth, there will certainly be three Presidents of the United States chosen at the coming election.—[Andover Advertiser.]

THE WESTERN STANDARD.

Is published every Saturday.

Geo. Q. Cannon,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

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For One Year, invariably in advance \$5 00
For Six Months Do Do 2 50

10¢ TO MERCHANTS AND OTHER ADVERTISERS.

As the STANDARD will have a very large circulation among the inhabitants of Utah Territory, independent of its extensive circulation in this State, strong inducements are offered to business men of this vicinity to favor us with their advertising patronage.

There is at present an immense amount of goods purchased by the people of Utah, and San Bernardino County Cal., in this city; at the former point also, the STANDARD will be read by the hundreds of emigrants who sojourn at that place on their way from the East. We call particular attention of Hotel keepers and others to these facts.

Those merchants who are already aware of the great and constantly increasing trade between the two cities of Great Salt Lake and San Francisco, can appreciate the advantages that are offered.

The cost of advertising will be made as low as can possibly be afforded.

The Western Standard.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

ENTHUSIASM.

A GREAT number of persons on making the acquaintance of the Latter-Day Saints, and hearing them talk of modern revelation through modern prophets have charged them with being enthusiasts.

The bare idea of God, whom they believe has so often spoken for man's benefit, again giving revelations seems preposterous; to assert that he has, is blasphemy; to teach it—imposture, and to believe it—delusion. The Latter-Day Saints do believe and teach that he has spoken, they contend that "where there is no vision the people perish" Prov. 29: 18. They candidly and fearlessly invite all men to a complete investigation of the evidences they have to offer on this subject. They advise all to be quick to hear and slow to judge. They are willing, and not only willing but desirous, to bring to light every circumstance, to examine every opposing argument, to weigh every new thought. Confident of the truth, and consequently the impregnability of their principles, instead of requiring men to believe at the expense of reason, they solicit the scrutiny of the most acute. Knowing that the real triumph of humanity is the sway of mind, they do not wish so much to excite the feelings or inflame the passions; nor by horrible pictures of future woe to alarm people into religion, nor by the hope of present gain, nor by the accession of present influence, nor the prospect of present power, nor by the accumulation of present wealth, nor by the gratification of impure appetites for purposes of the grossest sensuality, do the Mormons strive to incite men to become saints. They have nothing to offer but truth, substantiated by a hundred proofs; no other inducement than man's love of truth. Their principles while they can be rendered plain to the simplest, dread not the strictest analysis of the greatest abilities, but, like the great ocean of truth, a part of which they are, have depths where the most mighty minds may dive and exhaust their every faculty in its search.

They affirm that God has spoken. They are either right or wrong. If they be right, to reject their message is to reject God! To reject God now is to be rejected of God hereafter! It is therefore a question of vital importance to all men to know whether the Mormons are right. To hesitate or defer the investigation by which men are to determine this question is madness. To be satisfied with any thing short of the most rigid examination, where so many paramount interests depend, is folly of the worst sort. Three men come forward and make a definite affidavit as to the commission of a crime, and their depositions are sufficient to set in motion all the wheels of government, to stir the minds of all men, and on their united and concurrent testimony, the executive will inflict the penalty of death. Hundreds of men now come forward with principles of life implicating all, and which, if correct, will determine the position and destiny of all; and yet many hesitate to inquire.

If they be wrong, their assertions and doctrines are such that they can not be deceived. No power of imposture, no influence of mind on mind, no principle of psychology can satisfactorily account for the position assumed by all Mormons. They can not all be deluded—what the energy of the American character might overlook, the wariness of the Scotch, the phlegmatic coolness of the German, the keenness of the Irish, the vivacity of the French and the quiet profundity of the English character would detect; what the pre-occupation of the man might pass unnoticed, feminine curiosity would descry and bring to light. To say that Mormonism is true, it becomes a marvel; but to say that it is false is still a greater miracle; if it requires a stretch of credulity to believe it true, it requires still more credulity to believe it false; and in this case incredulity is the greatest credulity.

They can not all be deceived. If there be delusion at all, some must be the impostors;

which are they? One of the best arguments that Dr. Paley could urge in support of the divine authenticity of the missions of Christ's apostles was, that "men would not sacrifice their all for the propagation of a lie;" and especially for something that they knew to be a lie. This argument is just as forcible when applied to the Mormons. From Brigham Young to the last ordained Deacon, they are willing to sacrifice their whole, and have done it. If, therefore, it were unreasonable to suppose that the ancient apostles would do this for a lie, and that consequently this is a strong argument for the authenticity of their missions, so therefore, as modern apostles have done the same even to the shedding of their blood, it must be an equally strong argument in favor of the authenticity of their mission.

But it is urged, they are enthusiasts; in the heat of the moment, the excitement of public debate, the inspiration caught from a large and attentive audience, and the reverence of respectful and devoted followers they have made assertions, pretended to the possession of powers and assumed authority that they had not; and by frequent repetitions they have convinced themselves, while they have converted others. Some (as vide Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper, August 23;) affirm that by Mormonism, (the "most wonderful incident of the nineteenth century") "some great and heretofore unknown principle of the human heart has been touched." Its very opponents acknowledge, and that, too, with amazement, "In this age of enlightenment, of burning effulgent christianity, we see unimpeded by opposition and unchecked by the intelligence of the times, this strange people increasing in numbers and daily adding to their population and material wealth." Eighteen hundred years ago Gamaliel told the Jewish council, "Let them alone; for if they are of God, they will not be overcome by us; neither will we be able to overthrow them." Christianity prospered without the enjoinments of the learned, or the sanction of the erudite; without the applause of the famous, or the patronage of the great, but opposed by them all. It was "the wonder of that century;" it touched with the finger of deity "some great and then before unknown principle of the heart," and in that "age of enlightenment," of Sadducee doctors and Pharisee priests, of Essene teachers and Herodian professors, it was "unimpeded by opposition and unchecked by the intelligence of the times." Christianity and Mormonism, so similar in principle, so alike in ordinances, in blessings, in the calling and offices of the priesthood, and so alike, too, in the suffering of their progress are alike in the results that attended them—unchecked prosperity and triumphant success!

The world cries, "Enthusiasm!" The only way to determine the nature of a cause is by the examination of the effects it produces, for it is an axiom of Causation "that cause and effect agree in nature." What is enthusiasm? Webster defines it, a vain confidence or opinion of persons as to revelation—violent passion or excitement of the mind inspiring extravagant hopes and confidence of success." If the success of Mormonism be imaginary, if the prospects of its continued success be imaginary also, then is confidence in it vain; but its bitterest haters admit with sorrow and astonishment, "It has succeeded;" from the "slough of ignorance," with all its lack of "material aid and of erudition," with all its "absurd conceptions and crude assertions," still it has succeeded "unchecked and unimpeded." The whole world threw itself upon it to crush out the flickering flame; but it has cast off the world and prospered in spite of it. Its success, however, is not imaginary—Utah rising out of the wilderness is not imaginary—the city of Salt Lake with its 20,000 industrious inhabitants is not imaginary—her streets unstalked by prostitution, undefiled by bawdy houses, unpolluted by procuresses, unpeopled by drunkenness, unstirred by profanity, where a child can roam without terror, and the most timid maiden may walk without fear of insult and outrage—all this is not imaginary. The scores of manufactories, the busy workshops, the cultivated fields, the crowded barter houses and stores, the handsome edifices, the smiling gardens, pleasant faces and happy hearts of Utah are not imaginary, and confidence in them therefore is not vain. If these—preservation of female virtue, prosperity, contentment and success, be the results of enthusiasm, then all hearts must pray, "may their enthusiasm never grow less; oh! that ours might grow more!"

The only way by which we can judge whether a cause is good or bad is to examine the effects that ensue from its operation. This is also a legitimate axiom of Causation. If the results arising from the operation of Mormonism be pernicious, then Mormonism must be pernicious also; if the results produced by Mormonism be beneficial then Mormonism must be beneficial, for "cause and effect always agree in nature." Frank Leslie acknowledges that Mormonism touches some hitherto unknown feeling of the human heart, Mormonism in this exceeds all other systems, and is, therefore, superior to all other systems in developing what God has implanted in the human heart. If superior can we reasonably say that this Mormonism is superior and yet bad, while its opponents are inferior and yet good? Mormonism has produced some results as stated above, that they are good none can deny; can we say, and be rational, that the results are good and yet the

system producing these results is pernicious? The cause and effect must agree, and when men prate about the pollution of Mormonism, in contradistinction, we suppose, to their own immaculate purity, we tell them to gaze at the corruption and abomination stalking shamelessly in their streets, blotched upon the faces, branded in the emaciated forms, the stunted intellects, the depraved appetites of their vile and degraded men and women, the results of the operation of their systems, and compare these things with the results of Mormonism in Utah AND BE SILENT!

Exciting News from Kansas.

The news from this unfortunate territory by this mail, is of a very gloomy nature. Civil war, the most terrible of all wars, is raging, and is attended with the most direful results. What the end will be none can tell. On the 20th of August about four hundred Free State men, including one hundred from Gen. Lane's party, attacked the Pro-Slavery camp at Washington creek; but, although the latter were strongly fortified, they ran when they became aware of the approach of the Free State men, leaving their provisions &c., to be taken possession of by their opponents. The assailants burned the fort and succeeded in capturing two of the men. At the last accounts they were marching towards Leecompton, where it was expected they would meet a large company of Missourians. The Free Soilers felt sanguine of success.

Intelligence had reached St. Louis that a party of Southerners, who had left that city about a fortnight previous for Kansas, were attacked, while on their way from Kansas city to Leecompton, by a large body of Free Soilers, where a desperate conflict ensued. Many were killed and wounded on both sides. The Southerners were finally compelled to yield, and were driven from the field.

A colony of Georgians, who were near Osawatomie, burning houses and destroying property, were attacked by a band of Free State men, numbering about three hundred, under the command of a Mr. Brown, and driven into Missouri. Another fight had occurred in the vicinity of the same place between two hundred Free Soilers and one hundred and twenty Pro-Slavery men—the latter were in the fort. The Free Soilers were repulsed with the loss of fourteen killed and six wounded.

On the 15th, the Treadwell settlement, in Douglas county, numbering thirty men, was attacked by four hundred Free Soilers, armed and mounted, under Messrs. Brown and Walker. The Treadwell party were on foot, and they sent to Governor Shannon for aid. He called on the United States troops to go to their assistance, but they refused to do so. The Anti-Slavery men are driving as fast as they can, all the Pro-Slavery men out of Douglas county.

On the morning of the 16th, Leecompton was attacked and taken by eight hundred of Gen. Lane's men. The United States troops, having in charge Governor Robinson, Messrs. Brown and others, surrendered without firing a gun. Col. Titus was absent at the time, having gone to the assistance of the Pro-Slavery party in Treadwell. His house, about a mile from Leecompton, was burned. Mr. Clowes, the editor of the *Southern Advocate*, and Mr. Systar were killed.

A Mr. Hoyt, formerly of Massachusetts, was sent by the Free State men to the camp of a large company of Missourians and Carolinians encamped on Washington creek, to ascertain their reasons for committing the depredations they had been guilty of upon the farms of the Free State settlers in that vicinity. He went to their camp unarmed, and on the next day he was taken by them and shot. This horrible outrage upon a peaceable and unarmed man, roused the indignation of the Lawrence men, and they proceeded to attack the fortification of Franklin, for the purpose of securing the necessary arms to drive this band out of the Territory. The attack, however, was unsuccessful; they sustained considerable loss in killed and wounded, and were obliged to return to Lawrence without making an attack on the camp of the Missourians and Carolinians.

A large body of men were organizing in the border counties of Missouri, for the purpose, it is reported, of entering Kansas. They, of course, will be met by the Free State men, who are determined, at all hazards, to maintain the position they have assumed. The pride and obstinacy of both parties impel them to persevere in the suicidal course which they have adopted. All entreaties to be calm, to allow reason to have its sway, to lay aside cherished projects for a time, and to unite in forming some arrangement by which the rights of all can be respected, are in vain. In their frenzy they cannot perceive that in such a course lies their only safety; therefore, such appeals are unheeded. Their maddened zeal urges them irresistibly onward—they pursue a phantom, and that phantom they imagine to be liberty. Though the measures they adopt for the attainment of the fancied good they seek, disserve the Union—though they array in implacable hostility one section against the other, and the liberties of twenty-five millions of freemen and the blood-bought institutions of the most glorious confederacy the world ever saw, be the price at which their success is purchased, still they will not recede. If liberty be the blessing to be obtained, if the security and perpet-

uity of constitutional rights be the objects of pursuit, if to transmit to posterity intact and unimpaired the glorious heritage of our fathers be the incentives which prompt them to action, then they have grievously mistaken the means to produce these important results. The loss of the blessing which they profess to be contending for, will be the inevitable result of the unwise course they are pursuing to secure it. If anarchy were desired, if the destruction of every bond of harmony were aimed at, if it were their object to array one section against the other in a menacing and hostile attitude, the means at present resorted to can not fail to accomplish all these results.

Every true patriot will mourn when he hears of these proceedings, as he can not but perceive that, unless a different spirit is manifested, the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever was erected to gladden the heart of earth born man must be the consequence.

"News from Utah."

In this age of newspapers and readers, when the mass of mankind belong to the slow, steady, jogging class, when in consequence there is so afflicting a paucity of news, and the morbid taste of the "dear people" is constantly demanding fresh excitement, a murder, an arson or a robbery is a perfect windfall.

This scarcity began to be painfully felt, the doings of the Vigilance Committee were something below par, no more Ned McGowans, Billy Mulligans, Malones, Duanees to exile, the gallows was untenanted, Tom Bell's fabulous exploits became rather stale, Gen. Walker's name in caps at the head of a column hardly attracted a passer by—it was glanced at carelessly and obtained no comment, the opinions of the Eastern press on Western doings were exhausted, and bewildered editors were scratching their laboring skulls as to the *quid nunc* they should dish up for their readers—when "Thanks to the Gods" the mail arrived bringing full files of Utah papers.

The ponderous columns of our utterly non-committal cotemporary and neighbor, the *Alta Californian*, became full; first "saucy for the goose" a rich bit, the "fact," however, unfortunately for the veracity of the *Rock Islander* and the credit of its endorser and echo, the *Alta*, is fiction. If true, California will soon fraternize with Utah, unbridled licentiousness among women being unfortunately a prominent feature of society in these parts. The *Alta* states that nature has produced an equal number of the sexes; friend editor, that is an assertion you can not substantiate. It states, too, that the superior animals recognize this monogamic principle in the formation of conjugal relations. We would like to know where Messrs. of the *Alta* studied their zoology. "It can not be disturbed without fatal consequences and dire results." The old patriarchs were polygamists; and we do not read that their children were shorter lived, less developed, of weaker bodies or more imbecile minds; the idiot brain and the deformed persons of modern degeneracy were then unknown.

"Fatal to morality, to virtue and manhood etc." The morality of Abraham, of Jacob, of Moses and of Elkanah commended polygamy; the morality of David and of David's God blessed polygamy: "I gave thee thy master's house, and thy master's wife in thy bosom." 2 Sam. xii: 8. The *Alta* must excuse us if we accept God's standard of morality in preference to theirs. Fatal to virtue, we refer to the closing remarks of our article on Enthusiasm for a refutation to this charge. Fatal to manhood, Gideon had "three-score and ten sons of his own body begotten; for he had many wives." Judges xiii: 30; polygamy in his case was not very fatal to manhood.

Second: we read alarming news about the prospective famine in Utah, and our devout friends, whose hearts swim in the milk of human kindness, and overflow with sorrow at the suffering of degraded and down-trodden humanity, praise the Lord for his visitation on Utah! Eighty thousand people starving! Splendid intelligence! Superb head for an exciting leader! Brigham Young advising the people to husband their grain and reflecting on past waste, is guilty of atrocious presumption; or warning men that if they attempt to tamper with his wives, he will kill them—he is abominable. Shall we infer, as this seems to offend our contemporary, the *Alta*, that they would permit men to tamper with their wives, their sisters, or their daughters, kiss the rod that smote them and thank God for all His mercies?

Female virtue in Utah is sacred, and the penalty of seduction is death; this greatly troubles our neighbor; are we to presume therefore, that with them female virtue is not safe? If this law had been enforced in California, many a poor, destitute wretch, cast on the world and driven to prostitution for a livelihood, might now be pure, honored and happy with a healthy, smiling posterity around her—but were it enforced we are of the opinion that there would be a few individuals who would leave without a solicitation from a Vigilance Committee.

EDWIN FORRESTER.—It is now positively stated that this great tragedian is about to make a professional visit to this State during the coming season.

Movements of Elders.

ARRIVALS IN ENGLAND.—President Orson Pratt, senior, and Ezra T. Benson, of the Quorum of the Twelve, also Elders Phineas H. Young, Truman O. Angel and Lorenzo H. Hatch arrived in Liverpool, says the *Millennial Star*, on the evening of the 18th inst., per steamer *America*, which left Boston on the 2d inst.; having had a pleasant passage. These brethren, with about forty others, left G. S. L. City on the 22d of April. They had a toilsome journey over the plains, and, consequently, arrived here much later than was anticipated. They are in excellent health and spirits. We welcome them most cordially to this very interesting and extensive field of their labors. We feel assured that the powers of the Priesthood will be mightily exerted through them for the spread of the gospel in these lands, and for the gathering of Israel, beyond what has heretofore been known in these last days. Others of the brethren, who crossed the plains with them, sailed on the *New World*, from New York on or about the 2d of July, and may, therefore, be expected here soon.

President F. D. Richards, Elders Cyrus H. Wheelock, Wm. C. Dunbar, Joseph A. Young and James Linforth, with his lady and two children, says *The Mormon*, arrived on Thursday evening, the 7th, at this port, by the *Asia*, en route, for Utah. They left by express for St. Louis the following evening.

By the *Millennial Star* of the 16th of Aug., we learn that Elder Ezra T. Benson, one of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, has been appointed First Counsellor to the President of said Church, (President Orson Pratt) in Great Britain and adjacent countries, and also Elder James A. Little, Second Counsellor. Elder Phineas H. Young, is appointed to travel among the saints throughout Great Britain; and Elders Truman O. Angel and John Kay are appointed to travel in all places and countries, within the jurisdiction of Elder Pratt's Presidency, which they may feel disposed to visit.

ARRIVED FROM THE EAST INDIES.—July 19, Elder Amos M. Musser, says the *Star*, arrived in London from the East Indies, per ship, *Viking*, Captain Windsor. Elder Musser has labored long and diligently in the dark and benighted regions of India, with considerable difficulty, has succeeded in getting thus far on his way home to Zion; but being too late to complete his journey this season, we have appointed him a field of labor in England, where we trust, through the blessings of the Lord, he will be enabled to do much good, and become refreshed and strengthened in his own spirit.

DEPARTURES.—Elders Jon Hyde, Jun. and Thomas A. Dowell, missionaries from Great Salt Lake City to the Sandwich Islands, left this port yesterday afternoon on the barque *Fanny Major*, Capt. Lawton, for the field of their labors. The brethren were buoyant with hope, and strong in the determination, by the help of the Lord, to do all in their power to fill the mission assigned to them. They have our prayers for their speedy passage to their place of destination, and for their success in all the duties of the ministry. We have experienced much pleasure and been exceedingly refreshed by the society of these brethren since they have been in our midst. Their memories and the remembrance of their efforts here will long be cherished by the Saints in San Francisco.

The Latter-Day Saints

Meet every Sunday in this City, at the PEARSON HALL, Stockton street, near Jackson, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. All who wish to investigate the principles of truth as revealed for man's salvation in the gospel of Christ, are cordially invited to attend.

The Extra Session.

The principal item of news received from the East by this steamer, is that the President has, by Proclamation, called an extra session of Congress, on account of the Army appropriation bill not being passed. Congress adjourned on the 16th of August. The Extra Session was called on the 21st. In the President's message he sets forth the importance of this Bill and the evil results that would inevitably attend the failure of its passage. It was thought that the Extra Session would continue but a few days, and that every attempt to introduce any other than the Army Appropriation Bill would be frowned down. There is room, however, for a somewhat protracted session and considerable debate, as the Republicans, it appears, introduced a proviso to the Bill, that none of the appropriations should be applied to the enforcement of the territorial laws of Kansas until they had met the approval of Congress. This, it is altogether likely, they will endeavor to carry through the House; but in the Senate the proviso will be rejected.

The Political news from the East is rather unfavorable to the "American" party. Kentucky, heretofore confidently relied upon as a truly "American" State, has elected the Democratic ticket by a large majority in their State election. Politicians differ in their views relative to this being a reliable indication of the Presidential election, the advocates of Fillmore contending that the results of the November election can not be predicated upon the one just passed.

The following is a copy of the message laid before Congress by the President on their assembling:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In consequence of the failure of Congress at its recent session to make provision for the support of the army, it became imperatively incumbent on me to exercise the power which the Constitution confers on the Executive for extraordinary occasions, and promptly to convene the two Houses in order to afford them an opportunity of reconsidering a subject of such vital interest to the peace and welfare of the Union. With the exception of a partial authority vested by law in the Secretary of War to contract for a supply of clothing and subsistence, the army is wholly dependent on the appropriations annually made by Congress. The omission of Congress to act in this respect before the termination of the fiscal year had already caused embarrassments to the service, which were overcome only in expectation of appropriations before the close of the present month. If the requisite funds be not speedily provided, the Executive will no longer be able to furnish for transportation the equipments and munitions which are essential to the effectiveness of a military force in the field. With no provision for the pay of the troops, the contracts of enlistment would be broken, and the army must in effect be disbanded—the consequences of which would be so disastrous as to demand all possible efforts to avert the calamity. It is not merely that the officers and enlisted men of the army are to be thus deprived of the pay and emoluments to which they are entitled by standing laws, but that the construction of arms at the public armories, the repair and construction of ordnance at the arsenals, and the manufacture of military clothing and camp equipment must be discontinued, and the persons connected with this branch of the public service thus be deprived suddenly, of the employment essential to their subsistence—nor is it merely the waste consequent on the forced abandonment of the seaboard fortifications, and of the interior military posts and other establishments, and the enormous expense of recruiting and reorganizing the army and distributing it over the vast regions which it now occupies. These are evils, which may, it is true, be repaired hereafter by taxes imposed on the country, but other evils are involved which no expenditures, however lavish, could remedy, in comparison with which local and personal injuries or interests sink into insignificance. A great part of the army is situated on the remote frontier or in the deserts and mountains of the interior. To discharge large bodies of men in such places without the means of regaining their homes, and where few, if any, could obtain subsistence by honest industry, would be to subject them to suffering and temptation with disregard of justice and right, most derogatory to that Government. In the Territories of Washington and Oregon, numerous bands of Indians are in arms and are waging a war of extermination against the white inhabitants, and although our troops are actively carrying on the campaign we have no intelligence as yet of a successful result. On the Western Plains, notwithstanding the imposing display of military force recently made there, and the chastisement inflicted on the rebellious tribes, others far from being dismayed, have manifested hostile intentions and been guilty of outrages, which if not designed to provoke a conflict, serve to show that the apprehension of it is insufficient wholly to restrain their vicious propensities. A strong force in the State of Texas has produced the temporary suspension of hostilities there, but in New Mexico incessant vigilance on the part of the troops is required to keep in check the marauding tribes which infest that Territory. The hostile Indians have not been removed from the State of Florida, and the withdrawal of the troops therefrom, leaving that object unaccomplished, would be most injurious to the inhabitants and a breach of the positive engagement of the General Government.

To refuse supplies to the Army, therefore, is to compel the complete cessation of all its operations, and practical disbandment, and thus to invite hordes of predatory savages from the Western Plains and Rocky Mountains, to spread devastation along a frontier of more than four thousand miles in extent, and to deliver up the sparse population of a vast tract of country to rapine and murder. Such, in substance, would be the direct and immediate effects of the refusal of Congress, for the first time in the history of the Government, to grant supplies—the inevitable waste of millions of public treasure—the infliction of extreme wrong upon all persons connected with the Military Establishment by service, employment, or contracts—the recall of our forces from the field—the fearful sacrifice of life and incalculable destruction of property on the remote frontiers—the striking of our National Flag on the battlements of the fortresses which defend our Maritime Cities against foreign invasion—the violation of the public honor and good faith—and the discredit of the United States in the eyes of the civilized world.

I confidently trust that these considerations and others appertaining to the domestic peace of the country, which cannot fail to suggest themselves to every patriotic mind, will, on reflection, be duly appreciated by both Houses of Congress, and induce the enactment of the requisite provisions of law for the support of the Army of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
Washington, August 21, 1856.

Wa have lately received several anonymous communications from different sources, evidently intended for publication, the writers of which have failed to make us acquainted with their names. Now, we have no particular objection against publishing anonymous communications; but, for our own satisfaction, we would like to know our correspondents, at least, by name.

TO JOIN WALKER.—Quite a number of passengers go down to settle in Nicaragua by the steamer to-day. He offers great inducements.

TOM BELL, CAUTION.—The Sacramento Age says: Mr. OREARY, a gentleman of that city, received a letter this morning from his brother, stating that the notorious Tom Bell was caught near Nevada, on Monday night or yesterday morning. No particulars are given.

Correspondence.

From our Correspondent:

WHITE OAK SPRINGS, El Dorado Co.,
September 5th, 1856.

BROTHER CANNON,

DEAR SIR: Since our return from Carson Valley, brother Stuart and myself have been separated, and circumstances have prevented us from meeting before, but we are now again united, and hope to have the pleasure and privilege of being present at the Conference on the 6th.

I have continued preaching to the best of my ability as opportunity offered, and have visited Dry Town, French Town, Pekin and Coloma, but politics just now occupies so much of the time and attention of the people, that it is difficult to get an audience together; indeed, at the best of times, the people here are in about the same condition that brother Caine says they are upon the Islands, they care very little for any religion, much less for a religion which like Mormonism, requires the sacrifice of all things; they are here to make money, honestly if they can, but to make it any how, and until their minds can be diverted from this one all-absorbing, engrossing idea, it is impossible that religious truth can make any lasting impression upon them.

If we came professing to teach an infallible method by which all men could secure in a short time, a large portion of the riches of this world, we should have crowded houses, and plenty of followers; but when we come to them with the offer of eternal life, and never fading treasures, an everlasting inheritance upon the earth, a crown and kingdom more glorious than that possessed by earthly monarchs, and which can be secured by present sacrifices, they turn away with disgust and contempt. We generally have very good audiences at first, whenever we go, but when their curiosity is satisfied, and they find out that, contrary to their ideas, Mormonism does not give free license and unbridled restraint to their passions, they dwindle away, until sometimes we can scarcely get half a dozen hearers.

If those who are professedly Mormons would only live up to their religion, abide by their principles and strengthen them, our hands, things would not be so bad as they are. From the world, we expect nothing better, but it is painful to find brethren false. A great many have come into this work, who evidently never had a correct understanding of it. I believe many have come in simply from selfish pecuniary motives, or at least they have never properly counted the cost. They heard that the Lord was about to pour out His judgments upon the earth, and they thought by uniting with the Saints and gathering out from the world, they could save their property; they never realized that the religion of Jesus Christ required a sacrifice of all things even to life itself, they read of the blessings promised to the Saints, and they looked upon them as close at hand—they reached out their hands to grasp them, and when they found that they were not to be obtained without a great deal of toil, sacrifice and suffering, like the children of Israel when Moses brought them out of the land of Egypt, they became discouraged and desired to return to their former abodes. They do not realize that they are still stewards over the goods committed to their charge, they look upon their property and say, "this is mine, got by my own industry, soul, take this ease," and when the command comes, "sell, or give up all that thou hast," then they go away, like the young man Jesus spoke to, very sorrowful, though unlike him, their possessions are often very small.

At Coloma I had the Court House, and spoke upon New and Continued Revelation, a doctrine, which you are aware, has been hitherto denounced by the sectarian world as unreasonable, unscriptural, blasphemous and dangerous in its tendency. I afterwards accidentally overheard a Methodist making observations upon my remarks, when he said, he "believed in new revelation, but not in the revelation of Joe Smith."

When they find themselves cornered, and principle after principle is demonstrated from that book which they profess to take as their guide and the man of their counsel, they can then turn round with the coolest possible effrontery, and declare that not only do they not believe, but that they always have believed principles and doctrines, which all the world knows they have always bitterly opposed until they found themselves destitute of arguments to support their position. We calculate to corner them no close yet, that they will be compelled to admit the fact and truth of every principle in Mormonism, and then I suppose in their final, expiring struggle, they will exclaim, "what a pity that these things should have been taught by that poor, ignorant, despised Joseph Smith; if they had only been advanced by some learned and talented D. D. all the world would have acknowledged their beauty and superiority." What a pity it was that God did not choose one of the learned Sanhedrim, or one of the Jewish Doctors of the law to carry out His purposes on the earth, instead of the poor, despised, unlearned son of a carpenter. Had He only condescended to counsel with some of our modern, wise divines, they would at once have corrected this great oversight, and have selected a man who by his worldly wisdom, brilliant talents, and distinguished position, would at once have commanded the admiration and obedience of the whole nation.

We are glad to have it to say, that we have been permitted to baptize one person since we last wrote, whom we regard as the first fruit of our mission, and who we have reason to believe will prove a faithful and useful member of the Church and an ornament to the kingdom of God. Oh if our own people would not be so backward and fearful, but would boldly acknowledge their master, keep His commandments and come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty, I can not help thinking that we should yet see the present gloomy aspect of affairs. But the conduct of many of them reminds me of the man who, when in danger of being drowned, thought it best to secure the favor of his God, so said he "The Lord's a good man," but after a time thinking that perhaps he might not have the good fortune to "saw beyond the bounds of time and space," that his wings might be clipped and his faith fail, he would drop into the Gulf where "fery billows roll below," he thought he had better make friends with the authorities of the lower regions also, so said he "Devil's a pretty good man too." Now it seems to me, that a great many are trying to secure the favors of both God and Mammon. They want to be remembered among the Saints, but they don't want any body to know it outside of the Church, and if asked concerning their religious faith, they have not the courage to avow, much less to defend their principles, and the consequence is, when they are found out, they are despised for their weakness. Let such remember the words of Christ, "He that is ashamed of me and my words, he will be ashamed of me."

From all the observation I have been enabled to make, and my opportunity for ascertaining popular sentiment is of course extensive, I am satisfied that very few lose much in the long run by openly avowing, and living up to their belief, and that by such a course they invariably command the respect of all who know them. But what if they should lose some of the comforts of life, and some so called friends, by a condemnation, upright, consistent course, is not the calm peace of an approving conscience better than the adulterations of sycophantic hypocrites. For my own part, I place little value on a religion that costs me nothing.

W. H. SHERRMAN.

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

From our Correspondent:

G. S. L. City, July 29th, 1856.

BROTHERS GIBBONS:

All is peace in Utah. The atmosphere we breathe is pure, not rendered poisonous by ten thousand stinks of corruption, or laden with disease and death by exhalation through the myriads of human beings who are thrown in contact in the densely populated cities of the East. Our location is among the tops of the mountains, where the exhilarating breath of heaven comes to us untainted, and we feel its life giving influence imparting vigor and firmness to all the physical and mental faculties with which we are endowed.

From our elevation we look abroad on the world, and can not but be moved with compassion because of the darkness, the miseries, and the degradation prevailing there. And turning more narrowly, to scrutinize our own continent, America, we behold on every hand the consequences of sin and disobedience. Spread over a great portion of South America, Mexico, and bordering on either side of the Rocky Mountains, through British America, and the Russian possessions are the descendants of Lehi; once favored and blessed, but now loathsome and degraded, through many generations, even until they have become but little superior to the ferocious denizens of their native forest. All this in consequence of sin and disobedience—of rebelling against the authority of God upon the earth—the Holy Priesthood.

The majestic remains of their greatness are not, however, obscured from our eyes. They exist—to tell of the splendor and glory of a people whose God was Jehovah, the Lord of Hosts; and to mark the desolation that shall come upon that people or nation who forsake him.

They exist—that the world may know that even the stupendous monuments and remains of Egypt, of Thebes, of Nineveh, are eclipsed by those found on the American continent—those palaces, and walls, and towers, and mighty cities, and fortifications have struck with reverence awe the traveler who to gaze upon them, has pierced thro' the almost impenetrable forests, grown old and stately where once reared the Nephite in luxury and magnificence.

They exist—to witness that America is a choice land, a promised land to Joseph's seed for ever, and precious above all other lands, and that no people may long dwell upon it, who fear not the true and living God.

And they exist—that we may have full assurance in the promises and blessings revealed in this our day, through the Prophet Joseph, contained in the Book of Mormon, concerning the children of Lehi, Nephil and Laman, whose descendants are the savage tribes around us, dwindled in unbelief, and grievously fallen from the elevated condition of their fathers; that our prayers may ascend in their behalf; that our sympathies may be awakened and our hands put forth to lift them up, that they may, ere many generations, become a white and delightful people.

In consequence of the promises obtained through faith and obedience, by the holy fathers of these Indian tribes, notwithstanding their disobedience, they shall be remembered in the due time of the Lord, and restored and exalted to the glory of their fathers.

But what shall we say of the enlightened nations of the earth, who, in the midst of light and truth, revealed from heaven, proclaimed unto them by faithful witnesses, increase their abominations, cast out the prophets and people of God from their midst, thus cutting off themselves and their posterity from promise of future remembrance and blessing, and lift up their puny arm and say, who is the Almighty, that we should submit to his commandments? We have rulers and teachers of our own choice; they will give heed unto us and to none others.

O ye people, and ye rulers, and ye mighty men of the United States! Behold, the day of your calamity hasteneth; and unless you repent, your house shall be left unto you desolate, and that mighty temple of liberty, whose foundations were laid in blood and the sufferings of our fathers, shall be demolished, and liberty will seek her home among those who revere the Constitution, and who serve the God who led our fathers from oppression and established them in a land of freedom.

It seems that even now the evil genius has usurped the throne, and liberty's temple is desecrated. Where is virtue? Where is honor? Where is truth? Where is union? Integrity or trust? Where is confidence? Alas! the only response is—Where? Can government be maintained independent of these elements? Behold, the glory of the nation fade! Her pride and loftiness are shaken! And many shall stand afar off, and bewail themselves that so much greatness, and power, and wealth, and magnificence should in one hour vanish away.

But is there no hope—no balm to heal? None but repentance, as a nation, in sackcloth and ashes. Then peradventure the Lord would stay his hand, and say, it is enough. But who will heed? Who regards the Union, or the Constitution? Who is there to stand up in the dignity of justice, and say, I will support the Constitution, I will defend the integrity of our hallowed institutions? Let me say, in all sincerity, that I know of no man, outside of this kingdom, the kingdom of God, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, who can, or who has the disposition to stay the progress of dissolution.

The Mormons, with all the treasonable charges preferred against them, love the Constitution, and when it is assailed, will defend it with their life's blood, and bear it forth unsatisfied by the foul corruptions of wicked men.

THE NEW WHARF. The new wharf of MORMON. Davis and Jordan, says the Santa Cruz Sentinel, now extends 420 feet into the bay. Yesterday the schooner Queen of the West sailed alongside and took in her cargo. The wharf when completed is to be six hundred feet in length. It will be the most substantial structure of the kind on the Pacific coast.

From our Correspondent:

LETTER No. 1.

MR. EDITOR:

As the time approaches, when the sovereign people of these United States will express, through the ballot box, their will and pleasure as to who shall administer the Federal Government, and upon what principles it shall be administered, and what policy shall be followed during the next four years; we will be recurrent to our duty as American citizens, if we do not duly weigh those matters of public moment which are now attracting the earnest attention of the public at large, and consider well what line of national policy will best promote the peace, prosperity and harmony of the Federal Union; and set our faces firmly and positively against any and every political doctrine whatever, which is calculated either in its inception or result, to create discord, to engender rancorous feelings, or to beget strife, between the great brotherhood of States, who, in the days of our fathers, struggled together manfully and heroically in the sacred cause of human freedom, and who, having achieved the victory, confederated together and formed the most rational—the most consistent representative government known in the world's history.

The blessings of union are clearly seen in the unexampled progress we have made in all the elements of national greatness—in our security from foreign invasion, and in the deference and respect entertained toward us by the nations of the Old World. Yet, notwithstanding this, there is at the present time, a body of men in the Northern States, who have arrayed themselves against the South, regardless of the solemn guarantees of the Federal Constitution or of the sovereign rights of the individual States, and who are determined, if they can but possess themselves of the seat and hold the reins of power, to pursue that course toward the Southern States, which can not but prove disastrous in the last degree to the whole Confederacy.

Negro slavery is the bone of contention which these men are fiercely gnawing. We do not in this letter purpose entering into a discussion on this subject. It has already been thoroughly handled by such men as Webster, Cass, and other mighty spirits of the North, who, whatever might have been their views of involuntary servitude as an abstract principle, contended that slavery as a domestic institution was fully protected by the acknowledged doctrine of state rights, and could not constitutionally, and as a matter of policy ought not to be interfered with by the people of the free States. Agreeing with them, we as American citizens, conservators of the public peace and of the Federal Union, should deprecate all attempts at agitating that question in the free States. It should only be agitated in those States where they have the right to legislate upon it.

The "Republican" party has another hobby upon which they expect to ride to power: viz, The Great Pacific and Atlantic Railroad project.

We believe the whole people of the United States without respect to party, are keenly alive to the accomplishment of this grand and necessary enterprise; and for any of the political parties now in the field to claim that matter as its own particular property is both absurd and ridiculous. We do not doubt that the individual members of the Republican as well as of the other two parties desire the speedy construction of this road; but we ask, do they intend, if they get the power, to build that road inside or outside of the Constitution? We affirm that they will not dare to over-ride the Constitution to build that, or any other road. And we further affirm, that it is in the power of the great Democratic party to complete that work in less time than any other new party can do, keeping within the prescribed limits of the Constitution.

With regard to the "American" party, by their having expunged the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform of 1852, they have added sectional to proscription, and affiliate so nearly with the Republican party, that we expect to see the reflecting portion of their members who love the Union better than mere party, leave them and throw their weight in the scale of the national Democracy. For it is impossible that an American "to the manor born," reared amid our republican institutions, conversant with the history of our fathers' bloody yet patriotic struggle for independence, early taught those lessons of public virtue which can never be forgotten, taught to associate a Divine Providence with the establishment of the Pilgrim Colonies, and their subsequent formation into independent yet confederated States, and baptized as the "Land of the free and the asylum of the oppressed" of every nation; that such can deliberately lend himself to any political party what ever whose tendencies are sectional and proscriptive in their nature, and are calculated to weaken the bands of the Union, and eventually to subvert the Constitution and break up this glorious Confederacy.

At the present crisis, the Democratic party is the only one that truly represents the Union. Drawing no geographical lines—greeting all citizens as alike entitled to the blessings as well as to share the burdens of our free government—condemning no man for the accident of birth, but appreciating the patriotism of him, who forsaking home and his hallowed associations, seeks an asylum upon our shores in order that he may enjoy with us the blessings of Constitutional liberty—maintaining the perfect equality of the States, and defending their sovereign rights—holding the public domain to be the common property of all the States and open to the settlement and peaceful occupation of all without let or hindrance—seeking no issues with the Constitution, but abiding by its provisions and maintaining its guarantees inviolate, desiring only that the sacred heritage of freedom bequeathed to us by our fathers may descend to our children, and to our children's children to the latest posterity undiminished, unimpaired and unimpeded.

The Democratic party has ever been national and conservative in its character. Giving heed to the warning of the great Washington, it has sedulously shunned all sectional issues as fraught with evil, and inimical to the peace and durability of the Union.

The policy of this great party is again presented to the American people for their approval. And, as in every former crisis, the good sense and patriotism of the nation has rallied to the support of this party as the only true exponent of Constitutional principles, so we believe they will do again. For we can not believe that the horde of Constitution-baiting, Union-sliding men, named "Republicans," can so far impose upon the intelligence of the public at large, as to induce them to advocate or vote for a proscriptive policy, and one calculated to distract and divide the Union.

Having made these introductory remarks, I shall in my future letters consider the points at issue between the three political parties now in the field, and, if by so doing, I can contribute to the success of national principles, as against sectional ones, I shall be amply compensated.

MORRISON CRIMES.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER SONORA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Sonora, arrived on Tuesday evening about nine o'clock, fourteen days from Panama, bringing dates from New York, to the 22d of August, and from Liverpool, to the 26th of the last month.

VACANCIES IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR.

Mr. Butler's report from the Senate Judiciary Committee, recommending in the case of the death or other disability of the President of the United States, that the President pro tempore of the Senate, or if none, then the senior Associate Justice having the necessary qualifications, shall act as President until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. It is understood that Mr. Butler designs passing the bill immediately.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The total appropriations by this Congress will exceed sixty-three millions of dollars. The Senate added an amendment to the Post Office bill, directing the Postmaster General to contract for mail service in four horse coaches from the Mississippi to San Francisco semi-weekly, at a compensation not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars. Should this bill pass the House, it will initiate a new epoch in the history of our country.

MILITIOUS REPRESENTATIVES.

Two members of the House of Representatives, Mr. McMillan, of Virginia, and Mr. Granger, of New York, on the 17th August indulged in a fist fight. It appears the members were riding together in an omnibus, when a political dispute arose and hard words passed, when McMillan seized Granger around the neck and struck him one or two blows, starting the blood under the eye and ear. They were quickly separated. A committee of the House has been appointed to investigate the subject, and report the facts.

GENERAL LAYE.

Of Oregon, has been offered the Governorship of Washington Territory. He declined it. Recent advances received somewhat extenuate the conduct of Gov. Stevens in that Territory.

EXTRA SESSION.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President, says the New York Herald, both houses of Congress convened today. Thirty-eight Senators and one hundred and seventy-nine members of the House were in attendance. After the usual preliminary business a message received from the President was read. It briefly recapitulates the result—the breaking up of our military establishment—which would, in his opinion, follow from the failure of Congress to grant the appropriations for the army. The Senate held a short executive session, concurred with the House in a resolution allowing bills to be signed that had from want of time on Monday failed to be perfected, and then adjourned.

The House, without unnecessary delay, went into Committee of the Whole, and reported the Army bill as it stood at the breaking up of the regular session. Kansas proviso included, and it subsequently passed the House by a vote of ninety-three against eighty-five. Thus the question stands as before. The two houses come to a dead lock; and if the programme detailed by our Washington correspondent is adhered to, they are likely to remain in that position for some time. It seems to be generally understood that no business but the Army bill will be brought up at the present session.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.

On the night of August 20th, the entire train of cars upon the Erie Railroad, was thrown from the track. The accident occurred about ten miles from Elmira, and was caused by a telegraph pole across the track, which threw the engine off, carrying with it the tender, baggage and passenger cars. The three former were precipitated down an embankment into the Chemung river, the engine and tender disappearing almost out of sight, the engineer, Peter Clow, and fireman, his son, Lewis Clow, going down with it. The conductor, S. Bowles, who was in the first car at the time, immediately ran to the assistance of the engine and tender, but they had succeeded in getting out safe, not having received the slightest injury. The baggage car caught its forward wheel in its descent, and thus was prevented from going entirely into the river; one end of it was badly broken, and a number of trunks fell into the water, but were all saved.

In consequence of their being on the inner track, the passenger cars were prevented from going over the embankment, but ran a distance of over one hundred feet, in a zigzag course, tearing up the rails and sleepers the whole length. Mr. Clow, the engineer, states that, when within a mile of where the accident occurred, he was walking up the track, and saw a premeditated act. A number of passengers went up the track nearly six miles, but could discover no one. The express car escaped injury, only one end of the car being broken a little. There were between three and four hundred passengers on board at the time, and had all the cars gone into the river a serious loss of life would have been the result.

Nicaragua.

By way of Panama, we have further news from Nicaragua. The Panama Star says that President Walker has closed all the ports of Central America, both on the Atlantic and Pacific, excepting those of San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sur, which are allowed to remain open on account of the passenger travel.

The Star commenting on the above, says:

How Gen. Walker intends to enforce his decree, not having a single vessel in his dominions, is a mystery to us. But he presumes his object is to get up a privateering expedition in California and New Orleans, and seize all the South American vessels which he may find trading along the coast. This is a bold and desperate scheme, and we suppose his government, but we suspect it will prove rather a risky one. The next thing we shall hear probably will be that the General has blockaded Europe.

The news from Granada contains nothing of importance, but the rumors were current on shore, but must be received with caution. Guatemala is said to be advancing with four thousand men under Carrera, and Costa Rica has notified her intention of again trying her fortune under the same commander. Rivera still holds his position at Leon with seven hundred men, and is fortifying his outposts. If deserters are to be believed, Walker's position at the present is very critical, as he says the Lord. The harsh measures he has adopted toward the whites fighting with him, has rendered him distasteful to them as a commander. Provisions and money were both scarce at Granada. Walker tried a senior officer of the name of Talaya, a Nicaraguan, to desert, and shot him; he belonged to the Rivera party.

President Walker's prospects are not, from appearances, growing brighter, and, if report can be relied on, his fall is now soon to be decided by a battle. We learn that he has had a quarrel with Mr. Manning, the British Consul at Rancagua, and actually dismissed him from office, and appointed some one else to act in his stead until the British Government appoint another Consul. The General, so report says, has advised the British Government of the step he has taken. We expect soon to hear that he has declared war against Great Britain.

There has been a rich discovery of gold diggings in the river Chocomaque, which were beginning to produce some sensation in the country. No details given. The country was in a tranquil state.

Foreign News.

Dated from Europe, are, by the Baltic to the 6th, and by the Africa to the 9th of Aug. The following is a summary of the news:

RUSSIAN MANOEUVRES. Admiral Gissel's run of the numerous agents employed by the Russian government to obtain information as to the state of the defenses, and other local advantages in foreign countries, has, after having spent some time at Stockholm, arrived at Christiania, on the 26th inst., where he will remain for a really to inspect the ports, naval establishments and national defenses of Norway, and to report to St. Petersburg. The ostentatious manner he assumes, and the magnitude of his pretensions, have excited the jealousy of the Norwegian press in general.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 24th ult., mention what will doubtless cause some considerable surprise—that the Emperor has commanded that the clergy of all the different confessions in the empire, not even excluding the non-Christians, shall be in-

vised officially to the coronation. The Emperor is represented as having emphatically declared that difference of religion must not be permitted to form the ground of any difference of treatment and recognition to which all his subjects, without any exceptions, had acquired a title. There will, accordingly, be special provision made for the representatives of all the different confessions and sects in Russia, who will have a place assigned them in the procession to the Kremlin, as well as seats within the building.

RUSSIAN SOCIETY DEALING. The impudent bad faith of Russia in carrying out the details of the Treaty of Paris, is the best piece of interesting intelligence. The Paris correspondent of the London Times, remarking upon the sharp practice of Russia, says:

Some of the questions are serious, and likely to bring the Austrian and English Cabinets into closer cooperation for the protection of Turkey. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by Count Bont and the British Minister at Vienna, in consequence of which the overthrow of the defenses of Kara already commenced, has been suspended.

The occupation, by the Russians, of the Isle of Serpents, is the principal subject of dispute, although the non-delivery of Kara is also considered to demand explanation. In consequence of these misunderstandings the whole of the English fleet remaining in the East has been ordered to concentrate in the Black Sea to "superintend" the execution of the 20th Article of the Treaty of Peace.

Russia had done every thing but return the good will and straight forward spirit of the allies; and, according to present appearances, the Bessarabian boundary is likely to give much trouble. The Russians have taken advantage of the great topographical ignorance which prevails with respect to that country, and it is not known how far, at the Conference at Paris, the Russian Commissioners imposed upon their colleagues by means of incorrect maps, which will be rendered available to the disadvantage of Moldavia. Count Schou is, however, entering warmly, with England, into these subjects, and a more close alliance between the two countries will be the result. It is also said that Austria has impressed upon the Neapolitan Court the necessity of attending to the advice of England and France, and in case of neglecting to do so, she must not look to Austria for armed support.

SPAIN. The Spanish revolution is over for the present. Saragossa had capitulated to the Queen's troops, and at the last accounts, tranquility prevailed. The Emperor Napoleon had, therefore, given orders for the suspension of all movements of troops towards the frontier.

PORTUGAL. Advices from Lisbon to the 20th ult., state that no less than four hundred and four hundred persons are said to have died of cholera within the previous ten days; but the report is believed to have been exaggerated.

AUSTRIA. Francis Joseph is determined, it is reported, to be crowned Emperor of Austria at Vienna. This is a great political step, as the Austrian sovereigns have hitherto been crowned King of Bohemia, Hungary and Italy.

OREGON. The following account of another fight with the Indians North, and the loss of a supply train, we find in the Oregonian:

The Indian Department and volunteer trains, under charge of Jno. Scott, with twenty-five men escorted, making forty-one, packers and all, were attacked by a party of Indians, estimated at seventy-five, at about 11 A. M., on the 28th ult., and fought the party until midnight, when Scott and his men abandoned their train and animals, except enough to mount themselves, and started for Gov. Stevens camp. Col. Soer regretted that the volunteers were not more numerous; and they and the pack train were seen, but not an Indian taken or an article recaptured. They were chased into the Blue Mountains, but made a clear escape. The Indians had several days previously, fired the prairies about them. They had also attacked seven men of Shaw's party, and retaken an Indian prisoner. The object of firing the prairies was to burn the volunteers' camp.

Pierce met on Monday last, between the Umatilla and Butter Creek, Col. Stepien and command, on their way out. They had lost fourteen mules, stolen them to the Columbia river, when the Indians crossed. Met on Willow Creek, Captain Robie and supply train for the Indian department and volunteer; also, John Day's river, by persons going to Walla. They are supposed to be hostile Nez Percés, though they say they have close ties with them.

Several were wounded in the Scott fight, but none were killed. The Indians were the Grand Ronde party, who were fought by Shaw a short time since, and were very daring. They had a scalp on a pole which they stuck in the ground, and dared the whites to fight them.

Sampson's band of Umpqua Indians were, at last accounts, annoying the citizens in the vicinity of Myrtle Creek. Two men, David Klinkinbeard and William Russell, have been killed, and a large amount of property has been destroyed. Pat. Day, with a company of men, was in pursuit of the "diggers."

The following, still later from Washington Territory, is derived through the Oregonian:

Our farmers are now in the midst of their wheat crop harvest, and beautiful cool weather they are having for it, too. The oat crop, what the grasshoppers have left, has already been gathered. It is a matter of regret that the devastations of the grasshopper, on both crops, particularly that of oats, has been very considerable in this country. In many instances, whole fields have been laid waste through the ravages. The farmers of our territory are steadily providing themselves with reapers and thrashers of large and improved models, which, in those times of Indian troubles, are peculiarly advantageous and necessary, as a vast amount of time and labor is saved thereby.

HOMICIDE AT SONOMA. From the Sonoma County Journal we learn that a man by the name of James Cooper was stabbed by a school teacher named D. M. Graham. The difficulty originated in some remarks passed, during the early part of the week, relative to whipping in school. Subsequently they met at a house where Graham was boarding, and Mr. Cooper addressed some remarks to Graham, who, in turn, desired him to offer no further converse until he had retraced some offensive remark. To this Mr. Cooper replied in an irritable tone; when Graham passed into the open air, Mr. C. following him, but not in a threatening manner. A few words were here passed when suddenly Graham drew from his bosom several rocks which he hurled at Cooper, striking him in the breast. At this Cooper rushed upon Graham, with the evident intention of restraining him, when Graham drew a dirk knife and instantly inflicted three frightful wounds upon the person of Cooper, either of which would have proved fatal. Mr. C. expired almost instantly.

Graham fled, but was pursued and overtaken; he was taken to Sonoma, where the excitement was so intense that fears were entertained of his being lynched. He is now lying in the county jail awaiting his trial.

STORMS AND FLOODS. For the three days ending August 21st, there had been a continual rain on the Hudson river, from Hudson to Yonkers, and it is estimated that \$200,000 worth of property has been destroyed. The greatest loss is in and about Poughkeepsie. Most of the bridges have been swept away.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, BRUSHES, VARNISH, &c., &c., Washington Street, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO.

O. & B. keep on hand the LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE, and at the LOWEST RATES. 14-1

San Francisco Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flax, in barrels, per lb	7 1/2	8
Drainers, in tin	7 1/2	10
Boots and Shoes—		
Men's Kip Boots, 18 inch	\$2 75	a 35
do do 12 "	1 75	a 30
do Wax do 18 "	2 50	a 30
do do 12 "	1 25	a 75
do Grain Sewed Long Leg Boots	2 50	a 30
do Fine Calf Stitches	4 50	a 50
do do Sewed	4 50	a 50
Boy's Kip Pegged Boots	1 00	a 75
do Calf do	2 00	a 25
Women's Fine Lasting Gaiters	1 50	a 20
do Calf Pegged Lace Boots	1 00	a 25
do do Sewed do	1 12	a 37
Clothing—		
Pants—Fancy and Plain Sateen,	1 75	a 2 50
lined, per pair	3	a 4 50
Fancy Cashmere, per pair	3	a 4 50
Fine Clothing, fashionable	1	about cost
Hickory Shirts	3 50	a 4 50
Fancy Calfs	4	a 5
White Cottons do, linen bosoms	9	a 12
Blue flannel overalls, of good	12	a 12
quality, per doz.	6 50	a 12 50
Merino Undershirts and Drawers	4	a 6
Wool Socks, Cotton knit, per doz.	15	a 20
Cigars—		
Regatta, in 110 has true Havana	50	a 80
Imitation do best	16	a 20
Choice brands, Havana, London and	80	a 60
others	—	—
Coffee—		
Java, green, per lb	—	a 15
Manilla	—	a 14
Rio	—	11 1/2
Cordage—		
Manilla, American made	—	15 a 20
Cotton Twine	—	12 a 18
Flax and Hemp Twine	—	12 a 15
Cider—		
Champagne Cider, qts	8 50	a 4
Candles—		
Spices, per lb	—	41 a 47 1/2
Adamantine	—	28 a 30
Coal—		
Scotch	—	a 21
Oregon	10	a 12
COFFER, Shaving, New, per lb	30	a 40
MEXICO, SAIL-VEG, per quintal	4	a 50
Fruit Goods—		
SHRIMPING & SHRIMPING: Hyv Brn 4-4	—	7 1/2 a 8
DEILLING: Heavy Brown 10-10	—	a 8
Bichs 28 in.	—	a 9
Cordage, Dutch Nos: 1 to 5	—	12 a 15
Rivens 28 in.	—	12 a 15
Ticking, medium, 30 in.	10	a 11
Diaper, Scotch, 12 yard pieces med.	1	a 1 25
Paints: Merrimack Blues	10	a 11
—, " " chists styles, fast colors	2	a 4
do French 4-4 do do	—	12 1/2 a 15
Linens: Table damask, per yd	—	37 1/2 a 75
Sheetings, 10-4 to 12-4	—	65 a 95
Heavy bedsteads, 7-4 to 12-4	1	00 a 2
Carpeting, three ply Lowell	1	20 a 2 50
HOSIERY—		
White and Colored Cotton Hose, per doz	1 25	a 3 00
Wool Half Hose	1 75	a 4
—, " " country knit	2 75	a 6
Drugs—		
Alum	—	a 8
Arrowroot, Sandwich Islands	—	8 a 10
Balsam Copavia	—	50 a 65
Borax refined	—	45 a 50
Camphor, No. 1, per gal.	—	a 2
Cream Tartar, pure	—	a 60
Epsom Salts	—	7 a 8
Gum Arabic, sorts	—	25 a 30
Oil Bergamont	—	50 a 1
Senna, India	—	a 12
Peppar, Bichromate, per lb	—	25 a 30
Coffees, per lb	—	2 a 3
Sugar	—	12 1/2 a 15
Fruit and Preserves—		
Apples, dried, in hf bbls	—	10 a 13
Peaches, Am. dried, in kegs	—	15 a 25
Currants, Zante	—	28 a 30
Hawthorn, London, per box	—	75 a 100
Almonds, Soft Shelled	—	17 a 20
Ginger, preserved, per case	—	a 6
Assorted Pie Fruits, qts	—	6 a 5 50
Costers	—	80 a 102
Sardines, hf boxes	4	37 1/2 a 60
Flour and Meal—		
Chil, fresh, per 200 lbs	—	a 8 50
California	—	9 50 a 10 00
Oregon	—	8 25 a 9 50
Super Corn and in bbls	7	60 a 65
Fish—		
Mackerel, No. 1, per hf bbl	10	a 12
Salmon, Oregon, pickled, per bbl	8	a 10
Cod, dry, per lb	—	a 8
Grain—		
Oats, round yellow, per lb	—	23 a 24
Oats, California	—	23 a 24
Barley, do	—	24 a 25
Wheat, do	—	24 a 25
Wheat, Oregon	—	24 a 25
Super Cal. white	—	24 a 25
Gunpowder—		
Amer. Canister, Hazard's	—	50 a 65
Hall & Sons English Rifle Powder	—	57 1/2 a 1
Grains, Am. win. ass. sizes, less than cost and charges	—	—
Iron—		
Scotch and English Fig, per ton	35	00 a 40
American	—	a 42
Sheet, No. 10 to 18	—	4 1/2 a
NAILS, Cut, assorted, per lb	—	4 1/2 a 5
Lumber—		
Oregon Lumber	26	a 27
Eastern Lumber	—	50 a 61
Shingles, Redwood	—	a 6
Laths, California	—	a 6 00
Leather—		
Sole Leather, Oak tanned, per lb	—	25 a 4
Calf skins, heavy, per lb	—	40 a 60
Sheep Skins, per doz	—	75 a 100
LEAD, Sheet, per lb	—	a 9
LIME, California, 1st quality	—	a 4 00
Oils—		
Olives, Flagnoli, per doz	4	25 a 40
Linsed, boiled	1	50 a 175
Sperm, Bleached	1	50 a 2 00
Whale, refined	1	25 a 1 80
Patent Medicines—		
Balsam, Wistar's	—	a 8
Sarsaparilla, Sars'd, per doz	—	75 a 100
Brandreth's Pills, per gross	—	a 18
Pain Killer, Perry Davis'	18	a 20
Paints—		
Spanish Brown, dry	—	3 a 3 1/2
Vermilion, Chinese	—	50 a 100
Ochre ground, in oil	—	a 5
Venetian Red	—	a 5
Best Oak Varnish	4	50 a 6
Provisions—		
Beef, Morn, per bbl	17	50 a 24 00
Pork, Country, do	24	00 a 30 00
Hams, per lb, good	—	18 1/2 a 24
Bacon, extra clo.	—	18 a 19 1/2
Butter, fair to prime	—	38 a 45
do do	—	45 a 47 1/2
Lard, in kegs, per lb	—	18 1/2 a 19
POTATOES, per lb	—	2 1/2 a 3
ONIONS	—	5 a 6 1/2
SUGAR, Boston, crushed, per lb	—	15 a 19 1/2
Vanilla, Chilean	—	45 a 90
MOLASSES and SYRUP	—	62 1/2 a 92
SOAP, Brown, in small boxes	—	8 a 10
STARCH, Best, per lb	—	12 a 16
SETO, Broom, per bag	—	a 10
Whiskey, Brandy, Amer.	—	65 a 80
Whiskey, Amer.	—	00 a 55
Teas—		
Gunpowder, in 1 lb cansisters	—	37 1/2 a 41
Imperial do	—	32 1/2 a 35
Souchong do	—	37 1/2 a 50
Black Tea	—	a 35
Gink Diggers	—	a 35
Smoking Tobacco	8	25 a 4

The Ocean Telegraph.

The steam propeller Arctic was to leave New York this week on a trip down east, for the purpose of taking soundings preparatory to laying the submarine cable from Newfoundland to Valencia Bay, in Ireland. Lieutenant Berryman, a gentleman who has sounded the same route before, and who is well fitted in every respect for the important duty assigned him, has command of her. When Lieutenant Berryman sounded the route before, in the brig Dolphin, he found an average depth of twenty-two thousand fathoms; but it is thought that from the deck of a steamer, which is more under control, they will be able to show that this average depth is too much by one-third for the truth.

This expedition is fitted out by the Government, at the request of Secretary Dobbin, Lieut. Maury, and Professor Bache. The results will be of especial interest to the Newfoundland, New York and London Telegraph Company (comprising Peter Cooper of New York, Cyrus W. Field and others) which will have the monopoly of ocean telegraphing on that route for nearly fifty years to come. Among the officers of the Arctic are Lieut. Strain, of Isthmus celebrity, and acting master J. G. Mitchell. In all there will be forty-five persons on board. The schooner is equipped with provisions for ninety days. She will take with her a sounding line of ten thousand fathoms, to which a steam reel will be attached. The character of the submarine plateau over which it is proposed to sail, is so well known that soundings will be taken only once in thirty miles. To make the soundings, different weights will be employed—sometimes leads of 150 pounds each, sometimes shot of sixty-eight pounds. The shot or weight is slung in a socket, which is attached to the line by hooks in such a way that the moment it strikes the bottom it is unslipped, and the line left clear. To haul it up would be impossible. But through the center of the weight there passes a tube, in which are fixed several quills. These gather up from the bottom specimens of mud, sand, shell, or so forth, and being brought up with the line, unerringly indicate the character of the sounding. If the results of the survey are satisfactory the work of laying the cable will be immediately commenced.

Two steamers will be employed for this purpose. They will start from a central point in the middle of the ocean, each having half the cable on board, and sail either way for the shore, paying out the cable as they run. Communications between them will be kept up by means of the cable and galvanic batteries, so that at a moment's notice the course of either may be retraced. It is calculated that ten or fifteen days would, under favorable circumstances, suffice to lay the cable in this way. The termination of the wire, on the Newfoundland coast, will be at some place where the water is so deep that the anchors of fishing vessels will not be likely to interfere with the cable. The wire will be smaller, lighter and more pliable than the one which was lost between Newfoundland and the island of Cape Breton.

Submarine cables are no new things now. Several have been laid in Europe. Three cables cross the Irish sea, the longest of which is sixty-nine miles. Another, one hundred miles in length, crosses from Italy to Corsica. The one from Varna in Turkey to Balaklava in the Crimea, was of great service in the last war. A number of smaller submarine telegraphs are also in operation, and others are in completion. The one between America and Europe, however, when completed, will be the Colossus of cables—the "Triton among the minnows."

HINTS TO FARMERS.—Tobacco is the best protection of cabbage against lice.

Plants, when drooping, are revived by a few grains of camphor.

Pears are generally improved by grafting on the mountain ash.

Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes, &c., from insects.

Lard never spoils in warm weather, if it is hooked pounds each in frying out.

In feeding with corn, sixty pounds ground goes as far as one hundred pounds in the kernel.

Corn meal should never be ground very fine, it injures the richness of it.

Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter that large ones have.

Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by a sprinkling of garlic when packing the sheaves.

Money skillfully expended in drying land by draining or otherwise, will be returned with ample interest.

To cure scratches on a horse, wash the legs with warm soap, and then with beef brine. Two applications will cure in the worst case.

Timber, when cut in the spring and exposed to the weather with the bark on, decays much sooner than if cut in the fall.

A REGAL PRESENT.—A letter from Rome to a Brussels paper says: "Among the presents taken by Cardinal Patrizi to the Imperial family of France, there is one that deserves especial mention. It is a large emerald, but is formed of two parts fitted to one another; and it encloses a straw from the manger of Bethlehem. The Prince Imperial is to wear this relic around his neck. The straw has been blessed by Pope Pius IX."

HOW QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DINNER WAS SERVED UP.

A gentleman entered the room bearing a rod, and along with him another, who had a tablecloth, which, after they had both knelt three times with the utmost veneration, he spread upon the table, and after kneeling again they both retired. Then came two others, one with a rod again, the other with a salt-cellar, a plate, and bread; when they had knelt as the others had done, and placed what was brought upon the table, they too retired with the same ceremonies performed by the first. At last came an unmarried lady, (we were told she was a countess,) and along with her a married one, bearing a tasting knife; the former was dressed in white silk, who when she had prostrated herself three times in the most graceful manner, approached the table and rubbed the plates with bread and salt with as much awe as if the Queen had been present. When they had waited there a little while, the yeomen of the guard entered bare-headed, clothed in scarlet, with a golden rose upon their backs, bringing in at each turn a course of twenty-four dishes, served in plate, most of it gilt; these dishes, were received by a gentleman in the same order they were brought, and placed upon the table, while the lady taster gave to each of the guard a mouthful to eat of the particular dish he had brought, for fear of any poison. During the time that the guard, which consisted of the tallest and stoutest men that could be found in all England, being carefully selected for this service, were bringing dinner, twelve trumpets and two kettle drums made the hall ring for an hour together; at the end of all this ceremonial, a number of unmarried ladies appeared, who, with peculiar solemnity, lifted the meat off the table, and conveyed it into the Queen's inner and more private chamber, where, after she had chosen for herself, the rest goes to the ladies of the court. The Queen dines and sups along with very few attendants, and it is very seldom that any body, foreigner or native, is admitted at the same time, and then only at the intercession of some body in power.—(Shakespeare's England, by G. W. Thornbury.)

THE WIFE OF THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF VERMONT.—Thomas Chittenden, the first Governor of Vermont, who was a plain farmer, alike remarkable for strong native powers of mind, and the republican simplicity with which he conducted everything in his public duties, and in his domestic establishment, was once visited by a party of traveling fashionables from one of our cities. When the hour of dinner arrived, Mrs. Chittenden, to the astonishment of her lady guests, went out and blew a tin horn for the workmen, who soon arrived; when, to the still greater surprise, and even horror, of these fair city, the whole company, Governor, his lady, guests, workmen and all, were invited to sit down to the substantial meal which had been provided for the occasion. After dinner was over and the ladies were left by themselves, one of the guests thought she would testify to Mrs. Chittenden to task for this monstrous violation of the rules of city gentility, to which she had been, as she thought, so uncourtously made a victim.

"You do not generally sit down to the same table with your workmen I suppose, Mrs. Chittenden?" she commenced.

"Why," replied the Governor's lady, whose quick wit instantly appreciated the drift of the other, "why I am almost ashamed to say, we generally have, but I intend soon to amend in this particular. I was telling the Governor this very morning, that it was an absolute shame that the workmen, who did all the hard labor, should fare no better than we who sit so much of the time in the house earning little or nothing, and I am determined hereafter to set two tables—the first and best for the workmen, and the last and poorest for the Governor and myself."

CURIOSITIES OF WATER.—Water exists around us to an extent and under conditions which escape the notice of cursory observers. When a dyer buys of the dry salter one hundred pounds each of alum, carbonate of soda and soap, he obtains in exchange for his money no less than forty-five pounds of water in the first lot, sixty-four pounds in the second, and a variable quantity, sometimes amounting to seventy-three and a half pounds, in the third. Even the transparent air we breathe contains, in ordinary weather, about five grains of water diffused through each cubic foot of its bulk, and thus rarified water no more wets the air than the solidified water wets the lime or opal in which it is absorbed. Of a plaster of Paris statue weighing five pounds, more than one good pound is solidified water. Even the precious opal is but a mass of flint and water, combined in the proportion of nine grains of the earthly ingredient to one of the fluid. Of an acre of clay land a foot deep, weighing about one thousand two hundred tons, at least four hundred tons are water; and even of the great mountain chains with which the globe is ribbed, many million tons are water solidified into earth.

It is not what we earn, but what we save that makes us rich. It is not what we eat, but what we digest, that makes us fat. It is not what we read, but what we remember that makes us learned. All this is simple but it is worth remembering.

The Price of Two Potatoes in 1805.

The following anecdote of the First Napoleon—this necessity of discriminating between the two Napoleons is a little inconvenient—is related in a letter from a correspondent, who was a considerable time in the French military service, and who vouches for its authenticity. We might say of it, "*Se non e vero e ben trovato.*"

The evening before the battle of Ulm, when Napoleon the First, in company with Marshal Berthier, was walking incognito through the camp, he saw in a group not far off, a grenadier of the Guard, who was roasting some potatoes in the ashes.

"I should like a roast potato above all things," said the Emperor to the Marshal; "ask the owner of them if he will sell one." In obedience to the order, Berthier advanced to the group and asked to whom the potatoes belonged. A grenadier stepped forward and said, "They are mine."

"Will you sell one?"

"I have only five, and that's hardly enough for my supper."

"I will give you two Napoleons if you will sell me one."

"I don't want your gold; I shall be killed to-morrow perhaps, and I don't want the enemy to find me with an empty stomach."

Berthier reported the soldier's answer to the Emperor, who was standing a little in the background.

"Let's see if I shall be luckier than you," said the latter, and going up to the grenadier, he asked him if he would sell him a potato.

"Not by a long shot," answered the grenadier, "I haven't enough for myself."

"But you may set your own price. Come—I am hungry, and haven't eaten to-day."

"I tell you I haven't enough for myself—besides all that, do you think I don't know you in spite of your disguise?"

"Who am I then?"

"Bah! The little corporal, as they call him; am I right?"

"Well, since you know me, will you sell me a potato?"

"No, but if you would have me come and dine with you when we get back to Paris, you may sup with me to-night."

"Done! said Napoleon, "on the word of a little corporal; on the word of an Emperor."

"Well and good. Our potatoes ought to be done by this time: there are the two largest ones—the rest I'll eat myself."

The Emperor sat down and ate his potatoes, and then returned with Berthier to his tent, merely remarking, "The rogue is a good soldier, I'll wager."

Two months afterward Napoleon the Great was in the midst of a brilliant court at the palace of the Tuileries, and was just sitting down to dine, when word was brought him that a grenadier was without, trying to force the guard at the door, saying that he had been invited by the Emperor. "Let him come in," said his Majesty. The soldier entered, presented arms, and said to the Emperor:

"Do you remember once having supped with me off my roast potatoes?"

"Oh, is that you? Yes, yes, I remember," said the Emperor; "and so you have come to dine with me, have you? Rustan, lay another cover on your table for this brave fellow."

Again the grenadier presented arms, and said: "A grenadier of the Guards does not eat with lackeys. Your Majesty told me I should dine with you—that was the bargain, and trusting to your word, I have come hither."

"True, true," said the Emperor; "lay a cover near me; lay aside your arms, *mon ami*, and draw up to the table."

"Dinner over, the grenadier went, at his usual pace, took up his carbine, and turning to the Emperor, presented arms and said:

"A mere private ought not to dine at the table of his Emperor."

"Ah! I understand you, said Napoleon. "I name you Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and Lieutenant in my company of Guards."

"Thank you heartily. *Vive l'Empereur!*" answered the soldier, and withdrew.

Too Good to be Lost.—An old miser in New England owning a farm, found it impossible to do his work without assistance, and accordingly offered any man food for performing the requisite labor. A half starved pauper hearing of the terms, accepted them. Before going into the fields in the morning, the farmer invited his help to breakfast; after finishing the morning meal, the old skin flint thought it would be saving time if they should place the dinner upon the breakfast. This was readily agreed to by the unsatisfied stranger, and the dinner was soon despatched.

"Suppose, now," said the frugal farmer, "we take supper, it will save time and trouble, you know."

"Just as you like it," said the eager eater, and at it they went.

"Now we will go to work," said the satisfied and delighted employer.

"Thank you," said the delighted laborer, "I never work after supper."

Proverbs. when pointing out the faults of others, are apt to forget that others may at the same instant be decanting upon them in like manner. When we are alone, we have our thoughts to watch; in our families our temper; in society, our tongues.

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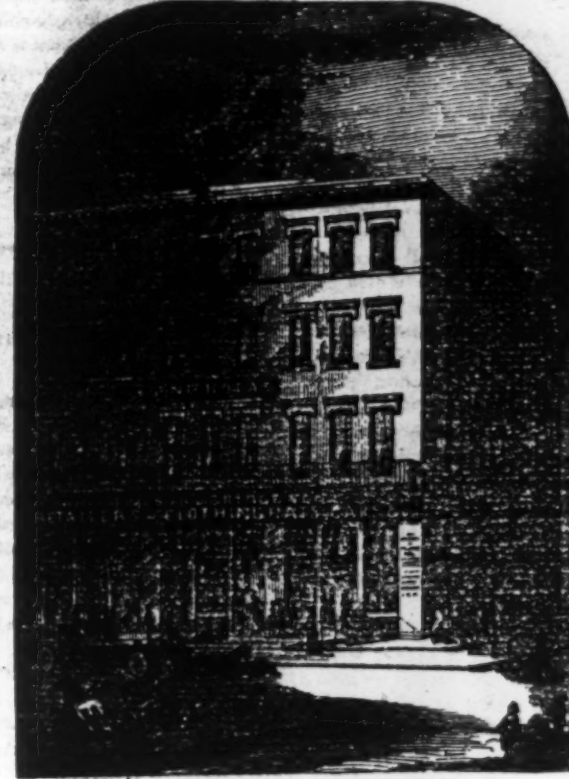
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